

IN HONOR OF JOHN T. DAUGHERTY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of John T. Daugherty, a distinguished and extraordinary member of the Southern Maryland community and a personal friend for many years. His contributions to his community of Lexington Park and the Southern Maryland area will continue to pay dividends and be fondly remembered for decades to come. Mr. John T. Daugherty was best known as Jack throughout Southern Maryland. He was born January 18, 1919 in Bath County, Kentucky. He went on to attend school at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Center College in Danville, Kentucky; and Morehead State Teachers College. He later was trained to fly Navy airplanes in Pensacola, Florida. He joined the Marine Corps and saw service in the South Pacific during World War II, where his courageous prowess earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross for a bombing raid on Rabaul Harbor. He went on to become a pioneer and product of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station Test Pilot School even before the first official graduating class was formed. After leaving active duty, he continued to proudly serve his country as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. Jack Daugherty remained in St. Mary's County to begin life as a civilian and his entrepreneurial instincts led him to create many small businesses in Southern Maryland. His early business pursuits were not based on personal gain, rather, he created many new ventures to meet the needs of a fledgling and fast growing upstart Navy town. He is perhaps best known for founding Citizen's Bank, later known as Maryland Bank and Trust. His efforts to bring desperately needed capital resources to the Lexington Park community were critical in building a town to support the growing Navy base at Patuxent. Jack Daugherty became president of this bank and continued to run the local community bank for 35 years. He used the bank to literally help build a town that today is home to one of America's largest and most technologically advanced military bases. His unconventional loan practices enabled hundreds of entrepreneurs to go into business. Today, many small business owners, including a large number of women and minority owned businesses, will tell you how Mr. Daugherty helped them get started in business. Typically, they will tell you, their loans were approved without using any collateral and written on the back of an envelope.

Indicative of Mr. Daugherty's great sense of community spirit and among his greatest contributions to the community, was an early venture to create a local radio station for St. Mary's County. Recognizing the need to create a sense of community, he began and operated the WPTX AM Radio station in Lexington Park, where he and other local business owners took turns announcing local news events, weather, and other items of local interest. Mr. Daugherty himself was an announcer on the station, covering local news and political events. That station has continually served the local community and today is operated as 97.7 WMDM-FM under the ownership of Mr. Ron Walton. Jack Daugherty was also a

founder of the St. Mary's County Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Historic St. Mary's City Commission and the founder of the Lexington Park Little League. He was on the Board of Trustees at St. Mary's College of Maryland and is fondly remembered for providing scholarships to many disadvantaged area students.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Daugherty was a unique individual who made contributions to his community that will last for generations to come. He was a giant among his peers whose leadership provided countless opportunities for thousands of individuals, reaching far beyond his local community. His rugged independence and fierce commitment to his community should distinguish him forever for the important role he has had in attracting the very significant U.S. Navy investment at Patuxent River Naval Air Station we have today. Repeatedly, he was a critical force in mobilizing the necessary resources to retain and attract federal investments at Pax River. Whenever a threat appeared on the horizon to either Pax River or St. Inigoes, it was Jack Daugherty who mobilized the local community to fight it.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Daugherty's presence will be sorely missed. Right up until his death on August 10, 2000, he played an active role in the Southern Maryland Navy Alliance, providing the same firm and steady leadership to that organization as he continued to support and protect the interests of Southern Maryland and the U.S. Navy. I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring a great American whose success and love of life will long be remembered in Southern Maryland. Every community in America needs a Jack Daugherty. He knew the importance of community spirit and set the bar high for others to give back to community in which he lived. I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to John T. Daugherty, a veteran, a business and community leader and great family man, for his lifetime of service to his family, his neighbors and to his country.

My best wishes go out to his wife Kay, son Tom and daughter Katie who best knew him as an upstanding and decent husband, father, and community leader. I ask that you join me in honoring John T. Daugherty's strength and devotion to a community that will continue to reap the benefits of his work and dedication. His legacy will never be forgotten.

THE OPERATION OF AIMEE'S LAW

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 2000

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, after years of work, and several Congressional Hearings, Aimee's Law passed both the House and Senate overwhelmingly, and was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on October 28, 2000. The bill will take effect on January 1, 2002, giving us more than a year to be sure it is implemented properly. It is essential that we do so, because too many lives are shattered each year at the hands of dangerous predators.

Using a mechanism that is workable, constitutional and respectful of states' rights, Aimee's Law will help to reduce repeat attacks perpetrated by released murderers, rapists,

and child molesters that account for over 14,000 crimes of this nature each year.

These crimes share one characteristic: they are all preventable. If we simply keep murderers, rapists, and child molesters behind bars or, at a minimum, properly monitor them upon release, thousands of serious crimes would be prevented. Aimee Willard, the young woman for whom this legislation is named, died with every pint of blood drained from her body because Nevada recklessly released a murderer who reoffended in Pennsylvania. Aimee was a most extraordinary young woman; loved by her family and friends, an All American Athlete, an individual some of her peers believed could one day serve in the United States Congress, or as a teacher to our children. If this law is diminished in any respect it will be an assault on her memory.

I acknowledge that the mechanism used in Aimee's Law is novel—and is now, in some respects, more complex than originally drafted, due to revisions we made at the request of the States—but it is certainly workable. Of course, if those who had opposed Aimee's Law had instead joined us in working for the most straight-forward solution to the crisis we face with dangerous recidivists, application of the legislation would be even easier. If opponents now point to the provisions that were added to address their concerns, and argue that those provisions now make the law unworkable, then Congress should remove the safe-harbor provisions and hold states fully accountable for their errors in releasing murderers and sexual predators, the way the bill was originally introduced.

Let's address the concerns of the bill's critics in further detail. The small band of congressional opponents to the bill, and the state advocacy groups that opposed it, lodge three main arguments against the legislation: (1) the bill is unworkable; (2) the bill runs afoul of the Constitution; and (3) the bill would pressure states to ratchet up penalties on murder, rape and child molestation offenses.

I will address the last charge first. Shouldn't we celebrate a law that incentivizes states to increase penalties for violent crimes? We have in the past. The truth in sentencing reforms of the 1980s and early 1990s are at least partially responsible for the dip in violent crime we have seen over the past several years. Keeping violent criminals behind bars reduces crime.

The trend of reduced crime is welcome, but more, much more, needs to be done. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report released last month, one violent crime occurs every 22 seconds. A forcible rape occurs every 6 minutes and a murder every 34 minutes. The success enjoyed in reducing crime over the past several years does make further reductions challenging. Targeting recidivist crime among the most dangerous criminals—murderers and rapists—as well as pedophiles, who are most likely to reoffend if given the opportunity, is smart public policy. The time served for these crimes is outrageously low. The average time served by a rapist released from state prison is just 5½ years. For molesting a child it is about 4 years. And for homicide it is 8 years. My constituents and I consider those figures to be shockingly low, and I have no doubt most Americans would agree.

Reasonable people can quibble about the technical operation of the law, but to argue that one of Aimee's Law defects is that it will